

# Eye Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3024

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—  
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman, Esq.,  
Chan Kit Shao, Esq.,  
C. J. Hirst, Esq.,  
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager,  
A. B. McKean, Acting Chief Manager.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,  
Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTT, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &  
Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam,  
Geo. Munro, Manager.

#### Bankers:—

London: The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)  
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

#### SHANGHAI.

Het Fu Yuen, Esq.,  
Ma Kie Tchung, Esq.,  
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.,  
J. D. THORNTON, Manager pro tem.

THE Bank is now prepared to make advances on goods in neutral Godowns, and on other securities, at rates to be obtained on application: also to receive Money on Current Account or Fixed Deposit.  
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.  
Interest for 6 months Fixed, 4 per Cent.  
Interest for 3 months Fixed, 3 per Cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.  
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1429]

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$3,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.

#### London:

Head Office:..... 40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office:..... 25, Cockspur Street.

#### BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager. [10]

## Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MR. EDWARD HOLLOWAY has been appointed GENERAL AGENT of this Company in China and Japan, succeeding Mr. GEORGE B. DODWELL, who resigned to devote himself to the affairs of his firm.

Mr. HOLLOWAY has the Company's Power of Attorney to deal with their business affairs in China and Japan.  
The Company's agencies in India, Australia and the Straits Settlements will be under his direct supervision.  
His Office will be in Hongkong.  
T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,  
Vice-President.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [1522]

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Company having decided to establish their own special Agencies in Hongkong and Shanghai, and to appoint a GENERAL AGENT who shall devote his services exclusively to their business, Mr. G. B. DODWELL, has this day resigned his position as General Agent for China and Japan. It has been arranged that the firm will continue to act as the Commercial Agents of the Company until January 15th next.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,  
Vice-President,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [1522]

#### NOTICE.

MY SON, HENRY HUMPHREYS, who admitted into Partnership with me on the 1st day of July last.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

THE Business heretofore carried on under the name of JNO. D. HUMPHREYS will henceforth be conducted under the name of JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1891. [1516]

#### NOTICE.

### TAI ON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, U CHEUK TONG, have this day been appointed GENERAL MANAGER of the above Company.

U CHEUK TONG,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1891. [1449]

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as AUCTIONEER and GOODS BROKER.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Hongkong, 7th December, 1891. [1446]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS AND WORKS OF ART.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

#### TO-MORROW,

the 19th December, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A VERY FINE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WARE AND WORKS OF ART, Comprising:—  
LACQUER & INLAID PLAQUES, PANELS and CABINETS, CLOISONNE PLAQUES and VASES, SATSUMA PLATES, VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, TEA & BREAKFAST SETS, OLD and MODERN POTTERY and other ANTIQUITIES.

A Handsome Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN BRONZES, a variety of SILK GOWN and JACKETS, SILK QUILTS, EMBROIDERED SCREENS, IVORY JARS, TUSKS & CARVINGS, ANCIENT SWORDS and other WEAPONS, ANTIQUE HELMETS and SUITS OF ARMOUR.

A Beautiful Collection of WATER COLOURS by the best masters of Japan and a great assortment of other USEFUL and CHARMING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The above will be on view on Friday next, and Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1891. [1520]

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 511.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

#### MONDAY,

the 21st day of December, 1891, at 4 P.M., are published.

By Command,  
W. M. GOODMAN,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1512]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1891, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Regd. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Squares.	Annual R.	Used Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		\$Y	\$
1		Samsat-pa (N of Keshol and Keshol Mainline Lot No. 35.	35	205	174	174	35,670	246	5,767



## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS, &c.

## CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES.

NOUGAT.

PRALINES.

PASTILLES.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WE invite attention to our first supplies  
OF  
CONFECTIONERY AND  
CHRISTMAS GOODS

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

JORDAN, ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUT-

TER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a large selection

of PURE CONFECTIONERY from the leading

Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE

CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME,

GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in great

variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush,

representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and

JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of hand-

some and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes,

and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

## RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND

BULGARIA.

LONDON, December 16th.

France has broken off diplomatic relations

with Bulgaria in consequence of the latter

refusing to permit the recall of expelled French

Journalists.

From North-China Daily News.

## THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

Tientsin, December 16th.

The Imperial forces at the scene of action

report success over the rebels, but reinforcements

are still going forward. Messrs. Parker, Crabtree,

and Sandy are all safe.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIR FREDERICK DICKSON, K.C.M.G., the

Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements,

who recently arrived in England on leave, has

been sent to Gibraltar on important official

business.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No.

1205, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zealand

Street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 8 for

8.30 p.m. respectively. Visiting brethren are

cordially invited.

Wife: "What a terrible thing it is to be

buried alive."

Husbands: "Yes, and it isn't such a

deliciously pleasant thing to be buried dead,

either."

At the *Asiatic* was going alongside the C.M.L.

Wharf at Shanghai on the 12th inst. she ran

into it and did some damage. She had dropped

her anchor, which, however, did not hold, and

the engine was put full speed astern, but both

these precautions failed to stop her way; hence

the accident.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a "List of Estates in British North Borneo" from the Commissioner of Lands in that land of tortuous hopes.

TWO cases were to have been tried in Criminal Sessions to-day before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge, and a jury—the one of Mr. Woodin and the other that of the Parson clerk of Messrs. Patell & Co. Owing to the fact that the Minihennet-Fraser-Smith libel case is not yet finished, the two cases were postponed until Monday.

A TELEGRAM was received at Shanghai on Saturday announcing the illness of Sheng, Tse-tai, at Chefoo, and requesting that Mr. A. noted Chinese doctor, be sent immediately. The *Hsinshing* in consequence left on the afternoon of the 13th instant, as soon as her engines could be put together again, with the Chinese medicos on board.

IT is expected the Russian armoured steel cruiser *Wark*, which is now building at the Baltic Works, St. Petersburg, will be ready for launching in the spring. This cruiser, the largest in the world, has a displacement of 10,000 tons, and engines of 13,250 horse-power, and she is to carry a sufficient supply of coal to enable her to steam from the Baltic to Vladivostok at a speed of 10 knots.

HERE ALBERT FRIDELANDT will give a *serenade musicale* in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, tomorrow evening under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor. As the programme contains selections from all the greatest composers of this and every other age, and as the Professor's genius is unquestionable, it is evident that there is a rare treat in store for lovers of music and true art. There is, we hear, every prospect of a crowded house. Doors open at 8.30 p.m., as usual.

SOME idea of the effects of the "general depression" is to be found in the "drop" in the house rents. For instance, take the rooms in Padder's Street next door to the offices of the "princely house" a few months ago they were let at \$120 a month, now the figure is \$75 a month. There are other instances of a great and rapid decline in the value of house property in the very heart of the city of Victoria which might be cited, but the above will suffice for the present. We shall deal with the subject later on.

THE following is a copy of the telegram received from London by the National Bank of China, Limited, with reference to the scheme for conversion of part of the A shares into Preference shares:—

"Meeting of 16th December has taken place on conversion scheme and the meeting has declared against it. Meeting really very quiet. The shareholders will be pleased to learn that there need be no fear of any more trouble to the Bank in London and that the business is progressing favourably."

"I detect the story with a double meaning," said The Prompter the other day to a group of friends; "but there are, nevertheless, some good stories, without the double meaning, that I cannot tell before a first-rate audience. For instance—Two fies met after a long separation. 'Ugh, how you was?' inquired one. 'Dead discouraged,' replied the other. 'How so?' inquired number one. 'Been on a tramp for six months,' was the tired reply. 'Dear me!' exclaimed the first; 'then you must be worn out with fatigue.' 'No,' the tramp died."

SAYS an Australian contemporary:—The Trial (of Chinese) recently in the Northern Territory of South Australia has been a grand success, who pay annually a fee of from 10s. to £2, according to their social status. It is the refuge of criminals of all types. The Trial defends its own members whenever accused in the courts, and has spent as much as £400 in defending a criminal, while it has often, by manufactured evidence, sent innocent people to jail. It has three known places of meeting—Palmerston, The Union and Yam Creek. Its meetings are convened by the sign of a certain flag, and it has secret signals and pass-words.

THE latest report that comes to us with a show of reliability is, that the Governor of Moulouk has recovered Chaoyang, and broken the insurgents into two bands. If true, as seems to be the case, this means that a part of them at least are now between two fires, viz., the troops who now hold Chaoyang, and those sent from here; and it may reasonably be expected that quick work will be made with them, either in destroying a large portion of them, or in scattering them among the mountains, and utterly crippling them for anything but petty depredations, and there is more or less of this every winter in that section of country.

FOR downright unblushing blasphemy always commend to the religious weeklies. What price the following advertisement, which, according to one of Labby's correspondents, has been suffered to appear in some sheet called the "Wonderful Symbolical Plant"—Calvary Clover, leaves three in one, with blood-like spots, seed vessels, surrounded with mimic crowns of thorns. Grows freely in pot or open ground. Healthy plants, two for 1s. free.

An offer of good healthy thistles for the Jerusalem bombers who can tolerate such stuff, might be substituted for that of "Calvary Clover" with distinct advantage.

It is a pity, says the naval correspondent of the *Globe*, that the strained relations between Prince George of Wales and his father should become the subject of public knowledge and discussion, and more especially that the cause of them should be the young officer's disinclination to serve for a year as second in command in an ironclad. It is still more a subject for regret that Prince George makes no secret of the fact that he dislikes the prospect of a naval career, and would infinitely prefer to become a Colonial Governor. (Strange how so many inmates go that way!) There is no doubt about the substantial accuracy of these statements, but there is reason to hope that they may turn out to have been more or less exaggerated, and also that the Duke of Edinburgh's influence may be strong enough to dissuade his nephew from abandoning a service he himself loves and has served so well.

## TO-DAY'S SHIPPING EXTENSIVE.

Inward.

*Glenlynn* ..... steamer, from Shanghai.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

*Yong Ching* ..... " " Canton.

SIR Andrew Clarke will temporarily occupy the post of Agent-General for Victoria, after the departure from London of Sir Graham Berry, on the 24th proximo, and pending the arrival in England of his permanent successor.

GEORGE Augustus Sala tells a yarn that while waiting in the office of a Yankee "Palace" hotel, where he intended putting up, and watching the clerk entering his pedigree, brands, &c., he noticed some dark objects moving across the ledger. Becoming suspicious, he asked, "What are those?" "Bugs," laconically replied the ledgerman. "What are they doing there?" "Guess they're waiting to see the number of your room!"

A LONDON weekly says:—Mr. James Monro, C.B., formerly Chief Commissioner of Police, left England in the *Chusan* for Calcutta lately. Mr. Monro, it is announced by the *Record*, goes out, accompanied by his daughter, to start independently, and at his own charges, a mission to Bengal. Mr. Monro proposes to work as a simple evangelist in the same part of India in which he formerly held high office. As it was in the beginning, is now, etc.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Sir J. Russell and a Special Jury.)

December 18th.

MINIHENNETT v. FRASER-SMITH.

The cross-examination of Mr. Webber was continued this morning. Mr. Webber said: "I have read over the report of yesterday's proceedings. I don't know of any points in the reports that I need amendment. I spoke with defendant about some letters, and I came to the conclusion that there is another letter of mine, from Australia, to the defendant which should be produced. The defendant found the letter. It was brought back to my memory in conversation respecting a certain address. The letter was written just after my arrival in Australia."

The letter in question was produced at this point. Continuing—The letter produced is the one referred to. It is dated 9th October, 1891. I received one letter from the defendant while in Australia. It was written from Hongkong. And I got another letter from him when he was in Sydney. Coming up from Australia I lost one box and fancy some of my letters are in it. At all events I can't find another letter.

At this juncture the letter, above referred to, was read.

Continuing—The letter read was written by me just after arrival in Melbourne. I stopped in Sydney about three weeks. I received one letter from the defendant in Sydney, and another in Australia—two in all. I have neither of them in my possession. The letter received in Singapore has, I believe, been destroyed.

To His Lordship—I received only one letter from the defendant in Singapore.

Mr. Francis—Has not this letter (put in yesterday) been written since you came back to Hongkong, for purposes of this trial?

Witness—(Indignantly) Certainly not. I'm surprised you should ask such an impertinent question. I'm not in the habit of concocting letters.

Another letter from witness to defendant was handed in and after some portions were read out and a slight discussion arose as to whether it should be read in its entirety, it was decided not to read the whole as its contents were irrelevant to the issue.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I never received the letter when it came here. I was in jail at the time.

At this juncture the Counsel for plaintiff again impudently to the witness that he had concocted a third letter, dated 13th April 1891, to the defendant.

Witness to His Lordship—I think, your Lordship, that Mr. Francis should not make these remarks unless he has some evidence to support them. It is not fair.

His Lordship—The imputations reflect on those who ask such questions—not on you.

The letter of April, 1891, was then handed, at Mr. Francis' request, to the jury to peruse.

Continuing—I have not read over my *de bene esse* statement. All I did was to scan over the *Daily Press* report of yesterday's proceedings at breakfast this morning. The reason why I did not say *de bene esse* that the woman called Mrs. Goulbourn came to my office, was because the question was not asked me when examined in Chambers. If not down, I could not have said anything about it in Chambers. I believe I did write to defendant to stop the proceedings in bankruptcy for three months. The seal mentioned yesterday was not given to me by the defendant. I never saw it on his watch chain. I gave the defendant a ring because he had been very kind and generous to me. When I said to plaintiff—Mr. Fraser-Smith is willing to pay the costs of the preliminary note? I referred to the \$6,000 loan. I said previously that I did owe money to Minihennet when I left the colony, and I adhere to that.

A note written by witness to the plaintiff just before leaving the colony was then produced and read, in which he asked the plaintiff not to sue the defendant on the note and said he would send home for money to pay him.

Continuing—I see the note of 15th May, 1890, I wrote it to the plaintiff. The note produced bearing date 15th April, 1891, is in Mr. Fraser-Smith's handwriting. It contains a statement that I had written to the plaintiff, from Mr. Fraser-Smith, to plaintiff in reference to the preliminary note for \$6,000 was also handed in. Asked whether the defendant was authorized to state what he had written in the letter, said—I don't know anything about the letter. This is the first I have ever seen of the letter. I did say that Mr. Phillips could give evidence as to my intimacy with the plaintiff in 1888. I mentioned Mr. Spooner also; and said several witnesses would be called to prove it. I intended to leave in the *Argonaut* of China. I was arrested in Mr. Spooner's house. I met Minihennet outside the Police Court when charged there with perjury. The plaintiff said: "I am sorry these proceedings are going on; but I must prosecute you on account of the evidence you have given." I said—"If you are sorry, why prosecute?" He said—"They say I must do it." I did not tell the plaintiff that the evidence was a pack of lies and that I was an ass to tell them. I was forced to do it by Fraser-Smith. It is a pure invention. I never mentioned Fraser-Smith's name to him at that time. I was then, as now, prepared to defend the action. I never attempted to elude arrest. I stopped at Spooner's house after the *de bene esse* examination. I did not go off from the shore in a launch. Mr. Denys said to me in an interview subsequently, "Were you very sorry to prosecute you. We only want to punish Fraser-Smith. Minihennet has no animosity against you." I said—I think Francis has a "down on me." He said—"Not at all. He only wants to punish Fraser-Smith."

Mr. Denys said to me—"If you will deny the veracity of your evidence *de bene esse* I will see you don't get into trouble. I'll get you out of it all right." I said—"I can't do that." Mr. Monro was, I think, at the far end of the office. He went out. I think Mr. Denys said—"I will have heard it. Bring along out Mr. Denys and I will have heard it."

At this juncture the Court adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow.

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this is a private interview," I said—"Of course, I will not even tell Fraser-Smith." I added—"We can't come to any terms," and then I left the office. I went to Mr. Denys's office in accordance with a written request from Mr. Spooner, asking him to ask me to call on Mr. Denys. I told Mr. Denys this morning that if he said anything about "the thing at the Police Court," I would tell about the interview. I went to Mr. Denys outside the Court and said, "our conversation is to be considered strictly private. If Francis brings up anything about the alleged conversation at the Police Court I shall be bound to relate what took place in your office."

His Lordship—This is a most serious charge against the Counsel, the plaintiff said, solicitors. I must ask you one or two questions. To His Lordship—I said this because at the interview he said Minihennet had told him what took place at the Police Court. I said that because I thought the conversation at the Police Court was not to be brought up in Court. What I said was this—"If you are going to introduce my conversation with Minihennet I will relate the interview in your office." I certainly understood by what he said that they wanted to "smash up" Fraser-Smith and not me.

Re-examined—I never said anything to defendant about these affairs before—neither about the Minihennet conversation nor the Denys interview. Minihennet asked me to "go back" on my evidence given *de bene esse*. I understood Minihennet to wish me to say that the evidence given *de bene esse* was a concocted story. Plaintiff said—"The evidence given against me is heavy. If you'll withdraw your evidence I'll withdraw the prosecution for perjury." He did not offer to bribe me in any way to come and give evidence in this Court. I am not under defendant's thumb. I never said to plaintiff that my evidence *de bene esse* was "a pack of lies, and I was an ass to make it up." The interview at Denys's office was after my arrest—when on bail. What Denys said was—"the plaintiff told me you spoke to him up at the Police Court and said your evidence was prompted by Fraser-Smith." I told him it was not so. I said I could not go back on my evidence. I did not want to do so. I think I said—"Very well. It will be perfectly confidential, and I won't even say a word to defendant about it." I told Mr. Denys this morning—"Very well. Then let it all come out." I said so because Mr. Denys demurred. Mr. Denys finally replied—"very well, or something of that kind. In my letter from Singapore I wrote—"he ought not to press my share for private reasons, and I'm writing him." By "private reasons" I meant (I had in mind) the outrage upon the girl. That was one of the private reasons. I never wrote to the plaintiff from Australia. When I left the Colony I don't think defendant knew anything about my knowledge of the Plot of outrage. I wrote to Mr. Pitman after leaving the Colony.

Mr. Francis objected to witness answering the question about Mr. Pitman fully.

Continuing—I am perfectly certain that the woman A. Ngan came to my office with Mrs. Goulbourn about the outrage on the child. I often saw Goulbourn come back to his office with rolls of notes, from the bank.

To His Lordship—I first heard of the conviction of Fraser-Smith and Ward in February or March. It was three or four months after the conviction. I did not take steps promptly to get the prisoners released. I tried my best to get back. When I heard of it, Fraser-Smith had been released. I did all I could to get back to help the prisoners. I did refer to what I knew about it in one of the letters. I did not write fully about it because I wanted to get back and did not know until too late. The woman and Mrs. Goulbourn called on me about the affair after time, if I recollect rightly. I don't know anything about the girl "Chop Dollar" being bought for \$600. I have not seen her since the examination *de bene esse*. I don't think I saw this more to state.

To the Foreman—I did not write to anyone else in the Colony from Australia, at the time I wrote to the defendant.

To His Lordship—I discovered about the other letter of April, since the *de bene esse* examination. The *de bene esse* examination of Mr. J. F. Webber was then put in.

When the Court reassembled after recess Mr. Fraser-Smith requested permission to recall Mr. Webber in order that he might examine him in respect to his (Webber's) diary.

Agreed.

To His Lordship—I have searched my boxes for letters. I found some notes in my diary which enable me to fix the date of writing the April letter. The diary was torn in half, but not destroyed. I found, and now produce, the pieces of it. On April 7th I entered in diary, "wrote Charlie, Fraser, Craig, Williams."

At this point several pieces of the diary were handed in.

John Joseph Spooner stated:—I am Chief Clerk in the Optician Farmer's Service. I have known Mr. Webber since 1889. He was then with Mr. Ewens. I visited Mr. Webber in his rooms in College Chambers, and think I saw plaintiff in Webber's office in Queen's Road. I was often at Webber's office in Stanley Street, and very frequently saw the plaintiff there—3 or 4 times a week. Of my own knowledge the plaintiff and Webber were very intimate—they called each other by their Christian names. Almost every Sunday I saw Minihennet at Webber's place. Plaintiff told me that he would advance Webber money to come to Hongkong. I have seen Webber playing cards at his house with plaintiff on Sundays. I got a note from Mr. Denys the other day and went to see him in compliance therewith. Denys told me Webber was in a nasty position and he did not like to prosecute him as a brother professional. He asked me to send Webber to him. I did. I saw Webber go to Mr. Denys's office.

Cross-examined—I was at the Police Court when Mr. Webber was tried for perjury there. I did not make signs that day to Minihennet to come over to me and speak to Webber. I think Webber went to Stanley Street in 1888, about June. I had a pecuniary transaction with the plaintiff once. Van Epps and Roddy were living in the Stanley Street house. I think Mr. Sangster was living there for a while. Roddy was living there when a clerk to Mr. Webber. I think Mr. Sangster was living there when first Webber took his house—the Stanley Street house.

To His Lordship—Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court said—I have often seen the plaintiff in this suit. I am also acquainted with Mr. Webber. I occupied a room in Mr. Webber's quarters from February 1889 to July 1889. I saw plaintiff there very often—in Mr. Webber's quarters. They seemed on friendly terms. I have seen them playing cards. I don't know about Sundays especially. I may have seen card-playing there on Sundays.

To His Lordship—I took the room in Webber's quarters recently vacated by Mr. Roddy. I paid 100 per month. Mr. Webber was my sub-landlord.

William Goulbourn said—I am the wife of William Goulbourn. I have been in the colony 20 years. I have known the plaintiff since 1888 or 1889. Have been friendly with him all the time. When I first knew him I lived in 115, Queen's Road. The plaintiff was living then at a boarding house, opposite the

Navy Yard. I moved to 14, St. Francis Street and the plaintiff also moved to No. 6 in that street. Before that the plaintiff lived at Queen's Road East. I have known the woman Wong Ngan for 10 or 12 years. When plaintiff lived in Queen's Road East he kept A. Ngan. He also kept A. Ching "Chop Dollar" there. "Chop Dollar" was the adopted daughter of A. Ngan. I know that while in Queen's Road East the plaintiff also kept "Chop Dollar." A. Ngan told me that. I went down to the plaintiff's house one night and found that he kept the women in different houses. "Chop Dollar" was in a registered house in Cochrane Street after a while. Of my own knowledge I can't say why she went to the brothel. There was a little adopted daughter of A. Ngan in the St. Francis Street house—named A. Fat. About September, 1888 Minihennet committed a rape on the child. I know it very well because I used to visit the plaintiff's house almost every night, and one night, when I pushed the door to go into his house, I saw the girl on his lap. That was in the cook-house. I saw something was wrong because the child was crying. Her drawers were off—down. I closed the door again. I did not speak to the plaintiff then. He did not see me. I then went round, to the front entrance and spoke to A. Ngan. I said—"There's something wrong. You had better go upstairs and see what's the matter." A. Ngan went straight away, up-stairs. The next morning A. Ngan came to my place. He brought the child's drawers with her. They were bloody. I went down to her house and there saw A. Fat. She was lying down on the sofa. I asked the child what was the matter with her, and she answered—"In pain." Only Mr. Goulbourn and myself were at home when she came in with the blood-stained drawers. I interpreted to my husband what A. Ngan said to me. Mr. Goulbourn was in bed. The conversation took place in my bed-room. Mr. Goulbourn exclaimed—"It must be impossible for such a thing to happen!" My husband strongly advised me and A. Ngan to engage a lawyer. I took A. Ngan to Mr. Webber's office. That was about a week or ten days after the occurrence; between 3 and 4 p.m. Mr. Webber noted down everything on a piece of paper and after that said—"I'm very sorry, but I can't take up the case. Better engage another lawyer." After a few days the little girl disappeared. A. Ngan told me she had sent her to Singapore. After that I heard Minihennet tell Mr. Webber that A. Ngan had sent the girl away. He said—"I fell out with the old woman on account of selling the child." I've never seen the child since. A month or so later I heard that the child was dead. A. Ngan continued to live with Minihennet after that. I knew a half-caste girl named Emily. She is the daughter of A. Ngan. Her Chinese name is Lai Ching. She is not her adopted daughter. Emily was 15 years old when I first knew her. When she arrived with a lot of friends from Canton I saw her at A. Ngan's. She came from Canton to keep house for the plaintiff in St. Francis Street. She was dressed in Chinese style. She went to three schools in Hongkong—Mrs. Hanlon's, the French and Italian Convents. Emily was put in the Italian Convent because the plaintiff "wanted her." A. Ngan told me that, and always told me that that happened in the house. After that Emily went to live with the plaintiff, and she is now living with him. A. Ngan left the plaintiff one of his "keeping" Emily. Mr. Webber knew all about Emily's affairs. I conversed with him about the scandal. The plaintiff and Minihennet were very friendly. He visited Mr. Webber nearly every afternoon. Sometimes I saw Webber there. The plaintiff never told me he had a wife at home in England. I am still friendly with Minihennet; but I've got to speak the truth. I met him on 12th October last, in Van Epps' place, when I went there to buy a piano. I am separated from my husband now. I never made such a statement (as above) to any one but Mr. Webber. I was offered \$500 by Van Epps to leave the Colony. That was not in the presence of the plaintiff. In the beginning of October he offered it to me. He told me to "take it and leave the colony." I said—"I don't want it. If I take it I must pay it back." He said—"Oh, no; never mind that."

Can Epps was sent for at this juncture.

Cross-examination continued—Remember the case at the Police Court. What I said in the Police Court was part of the truth. I had my tongue owing to my husband's position in the Government Service. It was false when I said that "I did not see anything at all." I did not tell the Magistrate what I had actually seen (at the Police Court) because of my husband's position in the Service. People outside told me that if I spoke the whole truth it would injure my husband's position. I gave evidence in the conspiracy case. I knew that the defendants (Fraser-Smith and Ward) were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. I think I gave very nearly the same evidence as in the Police Court. My only reason for not speaking the whole truth was for fear of damaging my husband's prospects.

At this juncture the Court adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow.

## VICTORIA REGATTA.



THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL  
TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders, at the seventh ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Thursday, 24th December, 1891, at noon:

We beg to lay before the shareholders the annexed statement of accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th November, 1891.

The total receipts for the twelve months amount to \$27,920.90, including transfer fees and profit on the sale of 15 forfeited shares; the working expenses to \$27,133.58; the profit on the year's working to \$787.32.

As stated in last year's report, the cost of one rope, amounting to \$1,401.20, is included in the account of Maintenance and Repairs.

On the 9th December instant we ceased to be the Company's general managers, but pending the confirmation of the appointment of new general managers we are discharging their duties.

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, the Hon. P. Ryrie and Messrs. J. Anderson and C. Ewens, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. R. Lyall, who also offers himself for re-election.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH NOVEMBER, 1891.

*Assets.*

Permanent way, and rolling stock.....\$139,653.68

Concessions and deed of grant.....4,000.00

Stock in hand at date.....2,932.61

Furniture with the Superintendent.....161.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....3,569.74

Cash, in hand.....\$1,122.29

With collectors.....40.00

Accounts receivable (Outstanding coal bills).....552.29

Suspense—Cost of repairing damages caused by the land slip during the storm in May, 1889.....372.50

Storm in May, 1889.....8,374.23

**\$161,266.05**

*Liabilities.*

Capital—In 1250 shares of \$100 each fully paid-up.....\$125,000.00

Loan from the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd.....30,000.00

Accounts payable.....4,231.10

Profit and loss.....2,034.86

**\$161,266.05**

*WORKING ACCOUNT.*

To Salaries and wages.....\$1,959.72

charges accounts.....1,842.20

police rates.....735.09

coals and stores.....3,460.25

Interest.....2,618.18

Consulting Committee's and Auditor's fees.....850.00

General Manager's commission.....1,886.66

maintenance and repairs.....4,279.48

balance to profit and loss.....2,034.86

**\$29,168.44**

By traffic receipts for the year to date.....\$27,920.90

transfer fees.....5.00

profit on 15 forfeited shares sold (in lieu of interest).....142.50

amount carried forward from last year.....1,247.54

**\$29,168.44**

*E. & O. E.*

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

I have compared the above Statement with the books and Vouchers of the Company, and found the same in accordance therewith.

R. LYALL, Auditor.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1891.

## THE MACAO OPIUM FARM.

In commenting last week on the very underhand way in which the opium farm tenders were dealt with in Macao, we allowed one or two errors of detail to appear, which we are now glad to have pointed out and corrected. In the first place, Messrs. Malcampo & Co. communicated with some of the members of Parliament in Li's hon. not through the Consul, who of course could not make any representations reflecting on the officials of his own Government, but through their business agent in Hongkong, acting simply as a commercial man under instructions from his principals. It so happens that Messrs. Malcampo's representative in Hongkong is also the Portuguese consul here, but this action taken by him was purely in his private capacity. The Portuguese Government, not having any paid consul in this Colony, entrusts its interests to a business man, who of course has a perfect right to conduct his commercial affairs independently. We are also informed that the amount paid by the old farm syndicate for the new annum was \$150,000 (as against \$120,000 formerly)—an increase of \$30,000 per annum to the revenue, whereas there were other offers, one as high as \$140,000 per annum, which were refused, so that a net loss of \$100,000 in the ten years is incurred.

Other offers, up to \$160,000 per annum could, we are assured, have been obtained had not unusual haste been a marked feature of the proceedings on this occasion.

## A RIDE TO LITTLE TIBET.

BY THE REV. HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.S., F.R.G.S.

## IV.

OVER THE MUZART PASS—Continued.

On the morning we left Udenget, our last Kalmuk tent was pitched, and the last dilapidated picket north of the mountains. Here we might have spent the night; but Osman was anxious to push on to the very verge of our difficulties, which he knew to lie before him on the morrow. Accordingly after continually ascending we made our way round the slope of a moraine, by a 12-inch pathway whereon my horse had to pick his way very carefully. It seemed at the time the most dangerous thing I had attempted on horseback; the loose stones threatening to slip from the thread-like track, and to precipitate horse and rider into the Muzart below. Presently we came to an affluent of this river, called the Archal-Karakhat, and looking up on the left to where it rises, saw a magnificent glacier, shattering by crevasses such as recalled to mind photographs of the Rhone glacier. This glacier is the largest yet known in the northern slope of the Muzart range, and is thought to be connected with the *mar de glace*, to be mentioned hereafter on the southern slope. We had now come 27 miles from the entrance to the defile, to a point where the gorge pinches the glacial mass of the range, and the *terra firma* begins to be

end, gives place to that of glaciers. Here we clambered to spend the night on a little patch of grass, named Thogmu-su by Osman who seemed as excited—old soldier that he was—as if on the eve of a battle. Before daybreak he was sitting, and shouting to his men, who were to hurry up with the rest. The rain had passed but not all the clouds, and as I peeped out in the cool grey of dawn, we were seen to be approaching some splendid mountains. The view of the south-west was too tempting not to be photographed, even at half-past four, whilst the valleys were still in shadow, and the sunlight lit up only the highest peaks. The central mountain on my camera screen rose up thousands of feet, and snow capped, whilst at the foot of the picture ran the Muzart through which we waded about 5 o'clock. Presently we arrived at a westerly bend in the gorge where it presents the appearance of an elevated valley or oblong basin into which five glaciers descend. Beyond this point neither trees nor even bushes appear, though during the short summer are seen rank grass and a few kinds of flowers, especially violets. We reached this valley in about an hour and a half, and I could not resist setting up my camera, though in shadow and with only a feeble sun, whereby was obtained however, a capital view, looking east, of a grand peak, called by my men the "White Mountain" and partially snow-covered, with darker peaks below, between two of which descended a glacier, whose foot almost reached to the central expanse of water at the bottom of the basin.

After crossing this valley we continued by a difficult road over precipitous crags, through a region of chaos, where the way is strewn with the bleached skeletons of horses which have succumbed; and where the only beings at all alive, apparently, were the ravens and kites, saluting us with their raucous cries, and longing, no doubt, for the pleasure of picking our bones. The crest of the Pass is saddle-shaped, about a third of a mile in length, and reckoned approximately at 12,000 feet high, its distance from the entrance of the defile being 33 miles. Having passed the crest, we came at half-past ten to a long attenuated mass of ice, called the Durga glacier, with surface extremely uneven and standing up like a miniature range of ice mountains. In a sketch of this glacier, by a Russian named Kludoff, of which I possess a photograph, the artist has delineated therein an enormous table of rock supported on a pedestal of ice. These ice-tables are well known to Alpine climbers and are formed by the surface of the glacier thawing more slowly under a fallen rock than in uncovered parts. Hence the "leg" is left, but only to thaw flank-wise till the stone falls and begins to aid the formation of a new leg. From a slight eminence about two miles from the highest point of the pass, there is a view of a *mir de glace* across which our route lay. After delay with photographic efforts we presently overtook the baggage animals, picking their way and toiling among ice hummocks, and over crevasses, the horses needing to be helped over special difficulties one by one. Enormous ice waves and piles of debris with broken rocks lying in the most varied positions, presented a picture of terrible disorder, in crossing which nothing looked easier than for one's horse to slide and pitch his rider head foremost into a crevasse, or against an ice hummock. So I dismounted, and thought to pick my way on foot. But this was a change for the worse, since the horse proved the surer footed. I had to remount, side with loose rein, dangling my feet so that at the first sign of a slip I might spring from the saddle. In this fashion we were doing our best to cross the glacier, when, with a great shout, I cried out to my men to look at the baggage horses filing along in an ice cliff, over which one of them had fallen baggage and all. This seemed exciting enough to make one look up, but so difficult was that place of the way I was then creeping over that I dared not allow my attention to be diverted, and in due time we came to the scene of the accident. The horse had gone too close to the edge of a precipice, fortunately not very deep, and without water at the bottom, so that, wonderful to say, it was not killed, nor seriously hurt, as his load happened to be only two chests of tea, and, as such, no serious damage was sustained.

At one o'clock we reached the most trying ordeal of the whole route at a place called Musarbash, where, on the Eastern side of the *sur de glace*, the ice, for a portion of its width, is broken off almost vertically, leaving a cliff from 40 to 50 feet high. On the top had once been a Buddhist monk's abode, a small Chinese fort, to which access was gained from below by steps cut in the ice, whilst provisions, and even horses sometimes, were dragged up by ropes. Down the face of this cliff, according to General Kotenko, who himself penetrated thus far, no European had ever descended. As for ourselves, we found there two or three men who said they had received orders to smooth my way, and had been some hours at work. Just then they were laying boughs across a crevasse, covering them with blocks of ice; and over these, if you please, not only I, but the horses were to pass! Small wonder that one of the beasts fell in, but Osman Bah was again successful in recovering his horse without serious damage.

Needless to say, I dismounted and presently came to the top of the cliff, down the face of which we were invited to scramble. As if blocks of ice and debris had been hurled from above, and perhaps the face of the declivity had been to some extent broken away and steps cut here and there, but how to get down, whilst maintaining the perpendicular looked well nigh impossible. One man however took my hand on either side, and after sliding, stepping, jumping, and all but falling half a dozen times, we arrived at spot—little less untenable than the rest, where we could survey the route whereby we had descended.

"Do you mean to say," I asked, "that the horses have to come down there?" To which a reply was given me in the affirmative, and I watched curiously to see how it would be accomplished. I do not remember any ropes being attached, but my own horse was taken by one man at his head, whilst another held him back by the tail, and thus steadied, he was made to scramble and slide on legs or haunches as he chose till something like *terra firma* was reached at the bottom of the glacier.

The whole proceeding struck me as the most horribly dangerous piece of progress I have ever witnessed, or probably ever shall witness again, after which my servant and I went forward to an agreed meeting place for the night. It was five o'clock before we got clear of the ice, and, as they told me that as many as 30 horses are sometimes killed in a month at Musarbash, it was no small mercy to have got off the glacier with a sound skin, and without loss of cattle. I could write no diary that night, for the horses did not come up and we had to sleep, suppers, in the open; but my note-book reminded me that it was the only date in my life that could be written with five out of six figures alike, namely, 5-5-1888, and I thought it had been very long time for six days over undescribed ground in the course of which we had some fine views of mountain scenery, notably towards the west, where the local Monarch of the Mountains, known as Khan Tengri, raises his head in lofty grandeur far above the surrounding peaks to an altitude of 24,000 feet, whilst there are plenty of less elevated peaks overtopping Mount Blanc by at least 3,000 feet. My only souvenirs of the Khan Tengri mountains are photographs of two sketches by a Russian artist of two gorges in this group through which flow the upper waters of the rivers Kolise

and Karkara. These streams after pushing their way through extremely rugged rocks of the Tertiary system, make their way, one or both, northward into the Charin, and onwards to the Balkash basin, whilst we had descended into the basin of the Tarim. Passing on, we were received by an escort of Afghans and Andalus who came out to do us honour, and by them were escorted to the house of a native Russian official at Aksu. (To be continued.)

## NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A man was going home along a street in the city, the night before last at about ten o'clock, carrying a lighted lantern. Suddenly a man pushed against him, kicked his lantern from his hand, and grabbed his winter hat, escaping at full speed. The robbery was so sudden and so unexpected that it was some time before the man recovered himself and realised what had happened.

Our Peking correspondent writes that the Senchi (Imperial guards) are all in readiness for active service. In case the rebels should achieve any success detachments of the guards will march at once, to Kupehkw, Chuvankwan and Lungchow to wait for further orders to proceed to the scene of action. It is reported that the detachments selected for immediate service composing the first corps, are four camps of 250 men, 2,000 strong, and that the second corps consists of artillery, horse artillery, cavalry and infantry, also 2,000 in number. Rumour says that by a special decree promulgated on the 23rd inst., the Tartar Lieutenant-General K. has been ordered to march with all the Manchurian troops under his command and to defend Kupehkw, so as to prevent the rebels from making inroads in that neighbourhood.

In the business portion of Ningpo there is a very large and wealthy firm dealing in silks and piece goods. About midnight on the 18th inst. several robbers broke open the door and entered the premises in grand style, with numerous lighted torches and all sorts of weapons. The desperadoes had white turbans on their heads and sandals on their feet. Of course the people in the store were too cowed to offer resistance. For two hours the robbers worked steadily, and everything of value was taken. The strange thing is that there was a camp of Hunan soldiers close by, and a guardhouse of patrolmen not far off, yet all the time the robbers were plundering and carrying off the property, not one of the bravest or a guardian of the peace put in an appearance; and in spite of the fact that the streets were closed by wooden gates, the marauders came and went as if there were no obstructions. In the morning, when the authorities received a report of the occurrence, parties were sent out in pursuit, but no trace of the depredators could be discovered. The *tipstap* got 1,000 blows for his negligence. The same firm was robbed last year but the thieves were never caught.

The following decree was issued on the 11th instant. "A memorial from Yeh Chih-chiao and others reports the entrance of the government troops into Yushan and victories gained over the insurgents. The bandits and their detachments in Kailashin and the surrounding districts, and we ordered Yeh Chih-chiao to divide his forces both for defensive and offensive operations. He accordingly instructed Colonel Pan Wan-chai to advance against the foe along the Wuhumallang road and to make the attack. On the 29th of the 10th moon Colonel Pan marched into Yushan and was met by the enemy to the number of over 2,000. An obstinate struggle took place. The rebels fought with desperation, until at last Major Yeh made a *diver* and attacked the enemy in the rear. For four hours the conflict raged and the insurgents were utterly destroyed, while a quantity of arms and numbers of animals fell into our hands. The rebels stationed in the neighbouring villages, on hearing the news of the battle, came up from all sides. They were promptly engaged by the troops. Several rebel leaders dressed in yellow robes, over red rebels on horseback and on foot, and five chiefs, including the false Prince and false commander, were killed. The government forces after this victory were reunited and marched in a body to the district of the insurgents who were holding the Wane Bridge, Sijiao. In the meantime a rebel chieftain, Liu Hwai, with over 1,000 followers, had captured Yeh Pa-shao in the district of Kien-chong and east of the prefectural city, plundering, burning, and committing all sorts of depredations. General Nieh Sh-chien, hearing of this, advanced to the attack on the 31st inst. He was well seconded by Lieut. Colonel Yeh Yü-piao, and the Government forces, by a double flank movement, attacked the enemy on the right and left simultaneously and quickly routed them. Over 200 of the insurgents fell, including the leader, Liu Hwai, who was killed during the fight. General Nieh is now making forced marches to Hubyang against another band of rebels stationed there. The roads in the districts of Pin-chien and Kien-chong are now cleared and are as safe as in former times. The management of the expedition is in every way satisfactory. Let Yeh Chih-chiao order his captains and his troops to follow up their several successful engagements, and to surround and exterminate the pests that are now disturbing the peace of our Mongolian subjects. Permit none of the insurgents to escape and cause trouble in future, so that our tributaries and country may enjoy tranquillity. Respect this."

## JAPAN NOTES.

Vice-Admiral Nishimura, I. R. N., left for home in the P. M. S. S. *City of Peking*. He has been relieved by Rear-Admiral Tani, who was previously well-known here when in the *Minato*, as also was his brother, formerly in command of the *Hidamack*.

We see by a specimen submitted to subscribers, that Messrs. Milne and Barton have undertaken conjointly a work on "The Great Earthquake of Japan," which is to be illustrated with photo plates, and will be a permanent memorial of the occurrence.

Katsuda Seisaku, cashier of the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha, gave himself up to the police on the 2nd inst. and was on his own confession transferred to the Tokyo Local Court. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that he admits having embezzled 30,000 *yen* of the Company's funds, which he has lost by speculation on the rice market since March last.

## NEW CHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

November 30th.

Yesterday, the Captain (Hurd) and crew left the schooner *Loongwa* which had been ashore seven days on or near the west bank. She was knocked about by the floating ice and sprang a leak. There is not much chance of saving either the vessel or the cargo, as it is next to impossible to get boats for salving purposes. Some of the crew were on the *Bar-let* (several days), but all have now crossed. All

kinds of news reach us about the rebellion, the last being that General Tsoo with 4,000 Tientsin soldiers defeated 5,000 rebels under the famous Liama priest, who was taken prisoner. This took place at Sangota (Three Hill Pagoda) about 600 *li* to the N.W. of this port. The insurgents are now said to be making for Shan-hai-kuan, on the way to Peking, but we expect they will find it very difficult to reach the capital, as Shan-hai-kuan is well guarded, and fortified. There is undoubtedly a lot of trouble in the province, and the authorities have enlisted all the coolies that are available. It is to be hoped the wave of rapine and murder will not pass through the foreign settlement, for we have no means whatever of withstanding an attack of any kind. The report was spread that 150 British soldiers were on the way here for our protection, and that 500 soldiers had been sent to Tientsin, but we hardly look for such good luck, as we have not received even an acknowledgment of our petition for help.

The river froze over, and natives crossed to the north side on the 24th instant. The cold weather set in very suddenly and lasted so long that the spell of warmth which usually takes place before the extreme cold begins has not visited us this year.

On 27th that the object of the rebellion is to put the rights of sovereignty on the throne. The head of the movement is said to be the Liama priest, taken prisoner by General Tsoo. He is supposed to be 20 years old, and invulnerable. Perhaps if he be made a head shorter, his prestige may be ended.

The north wind, which had been blowing more or less strongly for a fortnight, ceased on Saturday, the 27th, when a light S.W. breeze started and went the thermometer from 29 to 28°. Yesterday it was quite balmy, but today the wind is back to the north and the temperature is getting colder every minute.—M. C. Daily News.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)	Today.
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.01
Barometer—2 p.m.	30.02
Thermometer—9 a.m.	59.12
Thermometer—2 p.m.	60.12
Thermometer—9 p.m.	59.12
Thermometer—(Wet bulb)	58.12
Thermometer—(Wet bulb) (dew)	57.12
Thermometer—(Wet bulb) (frost)	56.12
Thermometer—(Wet bulb) (frost) (frost)	55.12
Thermometer—(Wet bulb) (frost) (frost) (frost)	54.12
Thermometer—(Wet bulb) (frost) (frost) (frost) (frost)	53.12

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

17th December, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.	Atmos. at height.
Wanchow.....	30.01	59.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Tientsin.....	30.02	60.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.03	61.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Foochow.....	30.04	62.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.05	63.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.06	64.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.07	65.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.08	66.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.09	67.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.10	68.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.11	69.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.12	70.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.13	71.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.14	72.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.15	73.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.16	74.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.17	75.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.18	76.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.19	77.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.20	78.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.21	79.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.22	80.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.23	81.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.24	82.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.25	83.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.26	84.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.27	85.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.28	86.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.29	87.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.30	88.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.31	89.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.32	90.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.33	91.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.34	92.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.35	93.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.36	94.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.37	95.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.38	96.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.39	97.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.40	98.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.41	99.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.42	100.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.43	101.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.44	102.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.45	103.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.46	104.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.47	105.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.48	106.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.49	107.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.50	108.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.51	109.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.52	110.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.53	111.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.54	112.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.55	113.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.56	114.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.57	115.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.58	116.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.59	117.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.60	118.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.61	119.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.62	120.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.63	121.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.64	122.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.65	123.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.66	124.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.67	125.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.68	126.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.69	127.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.70	128.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.71	129.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.72	130.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.73	131.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.74	132.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.75	133.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.76	134.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.77	135.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.78	136.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.79	137.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.80	138.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.81	139.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.82	140.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.83	141.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.84	142.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.85	143.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.86	144.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.87	145.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.88	146.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.89	147.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.90	148.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.91	149.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	30.92	150.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	30.93	151.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	30.94	152.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	30.95	153.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	30.96	154.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	30.97	155.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	30.98	156.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	30.99	157.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.00	158.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.01	159.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.02	160.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.03	161.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.04	162.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.05	163.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.06	164.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.07	165.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.08	166.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.09	167.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.10	168.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.11	169.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.12	170.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.13	171.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.14	172.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.15	173.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.16	174.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.17	175.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.18	176.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.19	177.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.20	178.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.21	179.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.22	180.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.23	181.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.24	182.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.25	183.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.26	184.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.27	185.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.28	186.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.29	187.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.30	188.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.31	189.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.32	190.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.33	191.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.34	192.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.35	193.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.36	194.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.37	195.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.38	196.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.39	197.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.40	198.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.41	199.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.42	200.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.43	201.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.44	202.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.45	203.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.46	204.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.47	205.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.48	206.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.49	207.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.50	208.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.51	209.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.52	210.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.53	211.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.54	212.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.55	213.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.56	214.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.57	215.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.58	216.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.59	217.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.60	218.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.61	219.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.62	220.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.63	221.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.64	222.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.65	223.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.66	224.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.67	225.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.68	226.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.69	227.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.70	228.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.71	229.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.72	230.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.73	231.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.74	232.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.75	233.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.76	234.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.77	235.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.78	236.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.79	237.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.80	238.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.81	239.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.82	240.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.83	241.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.84	242.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.85	243.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.86	244.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.87	245.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.88	246.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Amoy.....	31.89	247.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Swatow.....	31.90	248.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Yokohama.....	31.91	249.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Manila.....	31.92	250.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Canton.....	31.93	251.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hankow.....	31.94	252.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Hongkong.....	31.95	253.12	70	SE	Cloudy	11.00
Shanghai.....	31.96	254.12	70			



